COMMANDERS DIGEST

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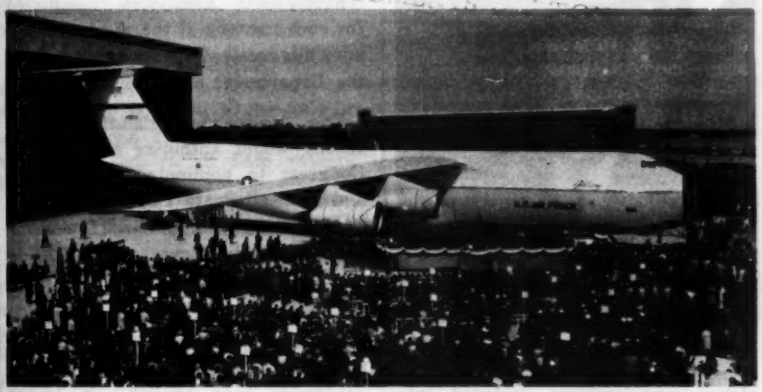

ROLL OUT CEREMONY—The Air Force's newest and largest jet transport, the C-5A, is unveiled in ceremonies at Lockheed Aircraft Corp., Marietta, Ga., Mar. 2.

MAC Commander Terms C-5, C-141 Unbeatable Deployment Combination

Combination of the C-5 Galaxy and the C-141 Starlifter "provides the United States with a strategic deployment capability second to none in the world," according to Gen. Howell M. Estes Jr., commander of the Military Airlift Command (MAC).

The general gave specifics on the mission of each aircraft.

He said, "The C-141 was designed specifically for the strategic airlift role. It has proved itself to be an extremely valuable and competent vehicle. Its primary difficulty, however, lies in the fact that we are unable to deploy all elements, all equipments of the Army ground forces."

As for the C-5, Gen. Estes said it was designed to fill that gap. He stated, "With its introduction into the force, it will be possible for the Military Airlift Command to deploy Army units and Air Force units of whatever size very rapidly to any part of the world."

The MAC commander noted that another feature of the C-5 will be the aircraft's ability to airlift units over very long ranges and land on

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C-5 Squadron Sites Set

The first operational squadrons of the C-5 "Galaxy" jet transport will be based at Charleston AFB, S.C., Travis AFB, Calif., and Dover AFB, Del., beginning in calendar year 1969, the Department of Defense announced March 8.

The Charleston squadron will form during October-December 1969; Travis in January-March 1970, and the Dover squadron is scheduled to be complete by December 1970.

The first increment of the C-5, the Air Force's newest and largest jet transport, will be assigned for crew training at the Military Airlift Command Transitional Training Unit, Altus AFB, Okla., beginning in June 1969.

DOD I&L Secretary Presents Breakdown Of Construction Request

Assistant Secretary of Defense for Installations and Logistics Thomas D. Morris has presented the House Armed Services Committee with a breakdown of construction proposals contained in the proposed $1.9 billion Military Construction Authorization Bill for fiscal year 1969.

Stating that construction contained in the proposed program covers 445 bases and 1,074 separate line items, Mr. Morris discussed in detail the Active Force program, which totals a little more than $1 billion and is distributed among 11 categories.

"This portion of the bill is related to the regular military establishment and provides the facilities and installations necessary to meet operational, logistical and other mission requirements of the Active Forces, other than Southeast Asia and Family Housing," Mr. Morris said.

Operational Facilities ($407.7 million)

The largest segment of the entire program, this category represents almost 40 percent of the total proposed for the Active Forces. Of the $407.7 million, $304.6 million has been allocated for the Army, $26.1 million for the Navy and $77 million for the Air Force.

Within the Army, $227.3 million is earmarked for facilities to support the Sentinel anti-ballistic missile system; $55 million for the U.S. share of construction in NATO, and the remainder for various aviation, intelligence, air defense and communications facilities.

For the Navy, $5.2 million is slated for expansion of existing aircraft op-

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Dr. Larsen Stresses Importance Of Integrated Logistic Support

Dr. Finn J. Larsen, Principal Deputy Director, Defense Research and Development, said March 7 the function of government and industry "is to amplify every soldier by giving him the equipment that makes him superior to several enemies, not just one."

Speaking at the Electronic Industries Association Symposium on Integrated Logistics Support, Dr. Larsen said "We are trying to use technical superiority and industrial might, rather than numbers of men to win our battles. I am not detracting from the American soldier. As always his skill, initiative and valor make him one of the finest soldiers in the world.

"It is evident from statistics on the ratio of enemy battle losses to ours—five to one or better—that this policy of reliance on equipment is sound. But the enemy is not standing still. Recently he too has begun to use more sophisticated devices. Witness his use of armor recently in the Lang Vei area, and again near Saigon.

"Our reliance on sophisticated equipment rather than sheer manpower emphasizes the necessity for good logistics planning and places real importance on the integration of logistics considerations in the design process. Maximum reliance on equipment dictates an even greater responsibility than ever before for better maintainability, greater reliability, and more effective logistics support," he continued.

"Our weapon systems and equipment are of no value unless they are ready for use when needed. Equipment must not only have excellent performance when it is operating, but it must operate without failure. Those of us in government believe that the way to achieve good supportability and economy is by considering logistics early and assuring that the basic hardware, the support equipments, the personnel and training, the technical data—the whole system has logistics considerations designed into it."

Dr. Larsen

Dr. Larsen's main topic covered "ILS—Integrated Logistic Support," a system strongly supported by the director, DR&E.

He said the key to adequate logistics support is to integrate the logistics requirements into the design process—to plug it into systems engineering.

In conclusion, Dr. Larsen stated, "We believe that effective logistics support can be achieved by early and extensive cooperation between the designers and the logisticians. When the designers and the logisticians make program decisions based on the full military and economic consequences of their actions, the results will be superior force effectiveness. Our fighting men will have weapons that will be effective on the day they are fielded and every day thereafter."

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DOD Supports Action To Increase Alternate Academy Nominees

A bill to increase the number of congressional alternates nominated for each vacancy at the service academies has received strong support from the Department of Defense.

The proposed legislation (H.R. 13593) would authorize members of Congress to nominate one principal and nine alternate candidates rather than the one principal and five alternates currently allowed under Title 10 of the United States Code.

A DOD spokesman told the House Armed Services Committee that such an increase is necessary to insure the academies have available a larger number of fully qualified candidates from which to select principals and alternates to enter a full class under expansion of cadet strength at the Military and Air Force Academies.

Col. Charles C. Anderson, Deputy Registrar for the Air Force Academy, testified that to date the Military and Air Force Academies have experienced no difficulties in selecting entering classes under the gradual increase of class sizes. However, he said, there may be a problem when the two academies reach their first full strength, entering classes of 1360 cadets in 1969.

"In order to enter a class of 1360, it is necessary to offer appointments to 1565 candidates. This allows for a 13 percent declination rate. For the past two years, the numbers of fully qualified candidates for the Air Force Academy were 1639 and 1554.

"Thus, had the Air Force Academy been authorized to enter a full strength class this past June, there would not have been enough fully qualified candidates to fill it. The experience of the Military Academy this last year was similar to that of the Air Force."

Construction

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erating facilities; $6.6 million for waterfront improvements to accommodate newer ships with underwater radar, and the remaining $14.3 million for other necessary improvements.

Within the Air Force, $25.7 million is proposed for missile and space facilities; $33.9 million for airfield and communications facilities, and $17.4 million for theatre air base vulnerability in critical areas.

Training Facilities ($41.9 million)

Under this category are the instructional and training facilities needed for the development of the basic soldier, airman and seaman, and for training of military specialists required to operate, maintain and repair today's complex and sophisticated weapons systems.

Of the $41.9 million proposed under this category, $22.8 million is allocated for the Navy, $10 million for the Army and $9.1 mililon for the Air Force.

Maintenance, Production and Supply Facilities ($154.1 million)

The largest share of the proposed $154.1 million in this category would go to the Navy, which would receive $84.4 million. Of this figure, $29.3 million is allocated for improvements to and modernization of Naval shipyards and ship repair facilities, and $38.9 million for aircraft maintenance and overhaul facilities.

The Army would receive $35.8 million, about half of which would be for tank, missile, automotive, aircraft, and tactical equipment repair and overhaul shops and the remainder for expansion of storage facilities.

The Air Force requirement is $33.9 million, of which $29.6 million is for maintenance of aircraft and other weapons, including support for the C-5A and F-111 programs.

Research and Development Facilities ($59.4 million)

In the Army, the bulk of its proposed $20.2 million request is for new laboratories in the fields of bio-medicine, infections related to Southeast Asia, antenna radiation and ballistic instrumentation. The major portion of the Navy's $13 million program is in support of deep ocean research, new explosives and underwater weapons. The $26.2 million Air Force request includes facilities to support missile and space research, satellite tracking and modernization of test ranges.

Troop Housing and Community Facilities ($108.7 million)

A breakdown by service under this category gives the Army $34.6 million, the Navy $48.3 million and the Air Force $25.8 million. The total authorization provides for 14,259 new barracks spaces for enlisted men and 3,241 new bachelor quarters for single officers, plus the upgrading of an additional 4,380 spaces for enlisted personnel and improvements to an additional 375 spaces for officers.

Contingency Authorization ($100 million)

The Department of Defense requests a general authorization of $70 million to proceed with any construction the Secretary of Defense considers vital to the security of the United States. In addition, $30 million is proposed, in amount of $10 million each, for the Army, Navy and Air Force so that the Service Secretaries may have "a modest degree" of flexibility in meeting emergency needs without penalizing other elements of their construction programs.

Hospital and Medical Facilities ($57.6 million)

Facilities under this category are divided among the services with $24.5 million for the Army, $22.1 million for the Navy and $11 million for the Air Force, and include:

- Five replacement hospitals, $47.1 million;
- Five alterations and additions, $6.8 million, and
- Eight dental clinics and dispensaries, $3.7 million.

Other categories under the Active Forces program are:

- Administrative Facilities, $18.6 million;
- Utilities, $66.3 million;
- Real Estate, $6.4 million, and
- Defense Agencies, $13.7 million.

FY69 Military Construction Authorization Request, Compared With FY68 Authorization Enacted, Including Supplemental

(Millions)

	68 (Act)	69 (Requested)
Army	$385.7	$463.4
Navy	461.1	269.6
Air Force	398.4	217.8
Agencies	17.5	13.7
Contingency	150.0	70.0
Southeast Asia	75.0	225.4
Family Housing	750.2	589.7
Home Owners Assistance	27.0	11.8
Reserve Components	38.3	16.3
Total	$2,303.2	$1,877.7
Plus Reserve Component Projects added in H.R. 15784		28.5
		$1,906.2

No Major Changes Seen In FY69 DOD Civil Defense

The proposed Department of Defense Civil Defense program "contemplates no important changes in its basic objectives" for fiscal year 1969, according to Secretary of the Army Stanley R. Resor.

In testimony presented to the House Armed Services Committee March 8, Mr. Resor stated that DOD's prime objective is "attaining a comprehensive fallout shelter system" for protection of the U.S. population "in the event of nuclear attack."

"Department of Defense studies validate fallout shelters as an important element of the total strategic defense program. These analyses show that under a wide range of hypothetical nuclear attacks against the United States, fallout shelters would be directly responsible for saving tens of millions of lives.

"These studies show that in large-scale nuclear attacks, a fallout shelter system has a greater lifesaving potential for the investment involved than any other element of strategic defense. It complements the damage-limiting effectiveness of other strategic defense elements."

Most of the shelter system "is inherent in existing buildings but needs to be identified, marked and stocked with survival supplies before it can be considered truly useful," according to the FY69 DOD "posture" statement presented in February before the Senate Armed Services Committee.

The Defense Department expects to identify an estimated 170 million spaces providing protection for 40 or more persons by the end of the current fiscal year. Of that number, 101 million will have been marked and 55 million stocked with an average 14-day stockpile of supplies.

"Total shelter capacity should continue to grow in the future as a result of the continuing survey and design assistance efforts being conducted as part of the Civil Defense program. In total, we can expect an additional 55 million spaces from these sources over the next five years."

Marine General Offers Explanation For Enemy Strategy Shift in Vietnam

Enemy strategy in South Vietnam changed from defensive to offensive action because "he was gradually but surely losing his grip on the people," Marine Maj. Gen. H. Nickerson Jr., told representatives of the Georgia Junior Chamber of Commerce in Washington, D.C., March 9.

"The Communists had been forced to substitute persuasion by terror for influence by reason, reprisals for popular appeal, and control by fear rather than by good works," the Marine Corps' Director of Personnel and Deputy Chief of Staff for Manpower stated.

Gen. Nickerson

"He must now determine if the gains resulting from his latest approach will be commensurate with the terrible price. The people did not rise up as the Communists urged; allied strategy has not been altered; and rebuilding has already begun."

Drawing a distinction between the war's tactical and strategic aspects, Gen. Nickerson said that in order for insurgency to succeed, it must maintain both tactical and strategic offensives. "Ever since the commitment of large U.S. troop units less than three years ago, the enemy has been on the strategic defensive. We have seen recently that the enemy, with long and painstaking preparation, is able to mount a large-scale tactical offensive. This has gained some psychological advantage for the enemy but at a terrific cost in manpower and material."

Gen. Nickerson, who served as commander of the 1st Marine Division in Vietnam, added that the enemy does have valuable strategic allies—"the impatience and war-weariness of some of the American people. It is this he exploits with his diplomatic maneuverings that seek to label the United States as the only bar to negotiations. It is the impatience and war-weariness that in the long run is his only hope to undermine South Vietnam and to institute there the 'reform' programs for which Communism throughout the world is so justly infamous. . ."

He said the favorable conclusion of the war—"favorable to the future of the South Vietnamese people, favorable to U.S. interests and favorable to the future of freedom as a living ideal for all Asians"—requires the special understanding, conviction and support of the American people.

Strategic Deployment

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short, relatively unprepared airfields.

"This capability will insure that whatever the conditions are at the destination of the deploying forces, we'll be able to put them down safely and efficiently."

The C-141 has been meeting the challenges of rapid aerial deployment for more than two years. The first C-5 was rolled out of its hanger at Marietta, Ga., March 2.

Working in tandem, the C-5s and C-141s, will have the ability to airlift massive numbers of combat troops and their equipment anywhere in the world in minimum time.

Reliability and effectiveness of the C-141 has been shown through huge airlifts to Southeast Asia.

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